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ADEN. Jan. 6, 1947.—The new Legislative Council, composed of 8 official and 8 unofficial members, met.

ALBANIA. Dec. 24.—Note to British Government *re* incidents in Corfu Channel. (*see Great Britain.*)

Dec. 29.—Economic treaty with Yugoslavia. (*see Yugoslavia.*)

Jan. 1, 1947.—The Prime Minister, in a broadcast, said that the British Government intended to submit the Corfu incident to the Security Council, but his Government had already submitted to the Security Council "the question of the violation of our territorial sovereignty by British warships". Everything had been done to bring about cordial relations with the U.S. and the British people. The U.S. Government's policy had been the continual sending of diplomatic Notes "and of disregard for our legitimate rights".

Jan. 11.—The Note of Dec. 21 to Great Britain about the mines in the Corfu Channel complained of unfriendliness towards Albania, and declared that "the fact that in order to protect its rights the Albanian Government used peaceful means, although in each of the cases quoted it had every right of legitimate defence is the best proof of the peaceful intentions, aspirations, and objects of the Government". As for the incidents of Oct. 22 and later it stated that the right or principle of innocent passage, as far as it could be applied in this case, was flagrantly violated by H.M. ships on the occasion of their passage through the north part of the Corfu Channel. They sailed demonstratively very near the Albanian coast, and British aircraft flew over Albanian territory on Oct. 23. British warships also made demonstrations on Nov. 12, which were performed with the purpose of exercising intimidation and pressure.

The accusations that Albania had laid the mines or knew that others had placed them, or knew of their presence, were completely without

foundation and profoundly wounding to the peaceful aspirations and feelings of the Albanian people and Government. The inaccuracy of these accusations came from the fact, stated in the British Note, that Albania was not invited to take part in the work of the Mediterranean Zone Board because she did not possess any means of mine-sweeping. It was, therefore, absurd, to affirm that Albania not possessing the means to sweep or to lay mines should have been able to effect an operation on such a big scale. If there was any evil intention such an inhuman act could only come from those who did not wish to see good and amicable relations established between Britain and Albania. This hypothesis was supported by the fact that Greek ships and ships of other countries had often traversed Albanian territorial waters without authorization.

The Government, therefore, could not attribute any importance whatsoever to facts which had allegedly been confirmed by British experts and by an impartial person mentioned in the British Note, and thus rejected the accusations made. It also could not consider the demand for reparations and compensation for the lives of those lost "in the accident which happened to the British ships", nor accept the demand for an apology, either for the incident of Oct. 22 or for that of May 15, seeing that the latter was a case of an act directed against the sovereignty of Albania by British warships.

ARGENTINA. *Jan. 4, 1947.*—The mission appointed to establish a meteorological observatory in the South Polar regions and to reaffirm Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the zone between the Argentine mainland and the South Pole sailed from Buenos Aires.

AUSTRIA. *Jan. 2, 1947.*—The Government was understood to have made proposals to the Russians of their willingness to negotiate about some 50 of the businesses taken over by the U.S.S.R., including the Zistersdorf oilfields. They wished to buy back the oilfields, and asked for an option of 5 years on the repurchase of other industries involved in their proposals.

The Finance Minister signed an agreement with the U.S.A. for the release of assets in the U.S.A.

Jan. 7.—The Government informed the British authorities in Vienna that Austria desired to state her own case to the deputies for the Council of Foreign Ministers at their meeting in London on Jan. 14.

BELGIUM. *Jan. 4, 1947.*—M. Spaak conferred with the Dutch Foreign Minister on their economic and financial relations, and on the German problem, and later informed the press that the 2 countries' viewpoints on Germany were identical. There was no objection to Germany's rehabilitation, especially as Antwerp was suffering from loss of German transit traffic, but they could not welcome a revival of the export of finished goods. It was considered that Germany should export mainly coal and pig iron.

BURMA. *Jan. 1, 1947.*—A delegation consisting of U Aung San, deputy chairman of the Council, the Commerce Member, the Home Member, and the Transport and Communications Member, accepted the British Government's invitation to London. U Aung San, speaking at a meeting, said: "We wish to gain our freedom as peacefully as possible. Nevertheless, we must be prepared for the final struggle to achieve our goal." A manifesto was issued by the anti-Fascist People's Freedom League stating that their demands were the independence of Burma, the formation of a national Government, and the election of a Constituent Assembly of Burmese nationals to decide the country's future.

Jan. 2.—U Aung San left for Delhi.

Jan. 5.—U Aung San's press statement in Delhi. (*see India.*)

CHINA. *Dec. 26.*—The final reading of the draft Constitution of the People's Political Council was passed unanimously by the 1,485 members present in the National Assembly.

Dec. 29.—Government forces captured Funing, in Kiangsu, north of the Yangtse. Communist forces were reported to have captured nearly all the Nationalist strongpoints round Paoting, 100 miles south of Peking.

Dec. 31.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek signed the order promulgating the Republican Constitution adopted on Dec. 26.

Jan. 3, 1947.—Student strikes and demonstrations took place in Nanking and Shanghai in protest against American "interference".

Jan. 6.—U.S. Note to the Government on reopening the port of Dairen. (*see U.S.A.*)

Jan. 7.—Gen. Marshall's statement on China. (*see U.S.A.*)

Jan. 8.—Gen. Marshall left Nanking for Washington.

Jan. 9.—The French Government's communication about the Paracel Islands. (*see France.*)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. *Jan. 9, 1947.*—The former Prime Minister, M. Jan Malypetr, was acquitted of charges of collaboration with the enemy.

DENMARK. *Jan. 1, 1947.*—The trade and shipping agreement of Aug. 17 with the U.S.S.R. was ratified. It was for 5 years, and included a most-favoured-nation clause for Customs tariffs, harbour dues, and excise duties.

EGYPT. *Dec. 23.*—The Finance Minister said in the Senate that the Government deprecated the statement of Dec. 7 by the Governor-General of the Sudan. The President of the Senate read a letter from Sidky Pasha saying that on Dec. 8 he had instructed the Ambassador in London to convey his Government's dissatisfaction to the British Foreign Office.

Dec. 24.—A bomb was thrown at the Anglo-Egyptian Union building

in Cairo, and 5 members of the Muslim Brotherhood were subsequently arrested.

Dec. 27.—The leader of the Muslim Brotherhood said that he repudiated terrorism as a political weapon.

Dec. 31.—The Prime Minister stated in the Chamber of Deputies that he had made strong representations to the British Government against the Governor-General of the Sudan's recent declaration, and the British conduct of Sudan affairs, which Egypt considered "unfriendly" and designed to separate the Sudan from Egypt, and he had asked the British Government for an assurance that such a policy would be discontinued.

Jan. 3, 1947.—The Arab League Council passed a resolution saying that it "supports Egypt's demands for permanent unity with the Sudan".

Jan. 5.—The Arab League Council stated that the Arab countries would send delegates to the Palestine Conference.

Three bombs were thrown at a train at Benha carrying British troops to Palestine, wounding 11 soldiers.

FINLAND. *Dec. 30.*—A Government decree abolished the censorship of postal, telegraphic, and telephonic communications as from Jan. 1, 1947. The Allied Control Commission handed back Helsinki aerodrome to the authorities.

FRANCE. *Dec. 23.*—M. Blum stated in the Assembly that the situation in Indo-China was serious but not alarming. The Government still desired "to bring into being a free Viet-Nam within the framework of the French Union".

Dec. 24.—The Council of the Republic held its inaugural session.

Dec. 26.—Agreement with Great Britain for the abolition of visas. (*see Great Britain.*)

Dec. 27.—The Foreign Office published the text of 2 recent official Viet-Namian communications, which were handed to them a few hours before the Viet-Namian attack (of Dec. 19) and after the Government had left Hanoi, and which were written with the deliberate intention of lulling them into a sense of false security as a prelude to "an organized and premeditated attack".

Dec. 29.—General de Gaulle told the press that he was not a candidate for election as President of the Fourth Republic as he thought that "the exclusivist régime of the parties . . . cannot solve the very serious internal, imperial, and external problems on which our whole life depends".

Pravda's criticism of French action in the Saar. (*see U.S.S.R.*)

Dec. 31.—The Prime Minister, in a broadcast, said that the Government's two main objects were to save the franc, and to increase the real purchasing power of the working masses. From Jan. 2 there would be a general decrease of industrial, commercial, and agricultural prices by 5 per cent, and a further decrease of 5 per cent within 60 days.

Jan. 1, 1947.—The Prime Minister, broadcasting again, said that for

10 years prices had been rising without Government interference, but "today . . . the Government speaks with all the authority of the State, and, I am sure, with all the irresistible strength of public opinion to say 'No' to inflation". To decrease prices and to increase and modernize production were the 2 conditions necessary for the country's salvation.

Jan. 2.—Government decrees were published, declaring that all controlled prices were to be lowered by 5 per cent, except prices for steel products, which were reduced by 16.6 per cent. Market prices in uncontrolled goods were also to be reduced by 5 per cent. Wholesalers were ordered to reduce their prices by 2 per cent and retailers by 5 per cent. The same system was to be applied to imported goods, but most imported raw materials were exempted. Customs dues were also to be reduced by 5 per cent. Prices of theatre tickets, buses, etc., were also cut. A number of prices fixed by law, such as rents, were not included.

Jan. 3.—Agreement with Great Britain settling the account for the use of French and British merchant shipping during the war. (*see Great Britain.*)

The Prime Minister convened a meeting of the prefects to explain his ideas on price reductions and enlist their support.

Jan. 7.—A conference with British and U.S. representatives was held in Paris to discuss ways of controlling the transit through France of Jewish refugees from central Europe.

The Planning Council, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, adopted the Planning Commissioner's 4-year plan, and approved the adoption of the programmes for the coal, electricity, iron and steel, cement, agricultural machinery, and internal transport industries for 4 years, as well as the general programme for 1947. It recommended that the Government should make the 48-hour week the normal working week.

Jan. 8.—The Minister of National Defence announced that all troops might be ordered to serve in the Far East.

The World Federation of Trade Unions, meeting in Paris to study world coal production, set up 3 committees: one to work on economic aspects of increased production; one to study measures of social reform; and a third to examine German coal-mining.

The Government instructed its Ambassadors in London and Washington to express its disapproval of the Middle East oil agreements, both of which violated the terms of the international agreement of 1928.

Jan. 9.—The Government communicated with the Chinese Government regarding a statement made by the Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister that the Chinese flag once again flew over the Paracel Islands.

The U.S. Government's statement on French oil interests in the Middle East. (*see U.S.A.*)

Jan. 12.—The Minister for Oversea Territories and Gen. Leclerc arrived back in Paris.

GERMANY. *Dec. 23.*—The U.S. Deputy Military Governor said that the French, in setting up the Customs frontier between the Saar and

the rest of Germany had taken an "entirely unilateral action which was not presented to the Allied Control Council".

Dec. 27.—Mr. Dean Acheson's statement *re* the Saar. (*see U.S.A.*)

Dec. 29.—All political parties in Berlin recorded their protests against the French action in the Saar, saying that it would retard their future economic and political unity.

Dec. 30.—General Koenig announced that between 7,000 and 10,000 prisoners of war were being released in France and returned to their homes in the Saar.

The Allied Control Council published a law prohibiting the manufacture, import, and possession of all war materials, on pain of heavy penalties, including, in serious cases, death.

Dec. 31.—A statement was issued in Berlin saying that exports from the British and U.S. zones for the current year amounted to about £25 million, and were to be raised to £87,500,000 in 1947, to £168,750,000 in 1948, and £225 million in 1949. The goods were to be offered on the British and U.S. markets, and if not wanted, sold elsewhere at competitive prices.

The Regional Commissioner for the North Rhine-Westphalia province, in a message to the people, said that although Allied policy was to destroy all war equipment, where useful material, such as steel, was involved, it would be converted for use again. The number of factories considered surplus to the peace-time economy was 647, and of these 388 had had an order freezing their assets, so that they should be available when required and to prevent their equipment being transferred elsewhere.

Soviet comment on the fusion of the British and U.S. zones. (*see U.S.S.R.*)

Jan. 1, 1947.—The duties of the German Economic Advisory Board in the British zone were transferred to a new body, to operate in the Anglo-U.S. area and staffed by Germans, entitled the Administrative Office for Economic Affairs, with headquarters at Minden.

Jan. 2.—A statement was issued by the U.S. Military Government saying that through the fusion the U.S. zone would share the greater export potential of the British zone. The supply of raw materials and semi-finished goods in the British zone was vital to production in the U.S. zone — to the extent of about \$192 million in 1947, \$205 million in 1948, \$212 million in 1949, and increasing amounts thereafter. On the basis of the fusion the U.S. share of exports from the British zone itself would rise from \$105 million in 1947 to about \$235 million in 1948, and to \$315 million in 1949. Without the merger of the 2 zones the U.S. zone would have had an indefinite deficit, but by the sharing of exports the deficit would be eliminated, and it would be possible for the combined zones to return the working capital advanced by the British and U.S. Governments.

Jan. 4.—F.-M. Lord Montgomery arrived in Berlin on his way to Moscow.

Jan. 6.—The British Control Commission, in a statement (in

London) said: "There has been no change in the Government plan to nationalize basic industry in the British zone."

Jan. 7.—The very severe weather and the difficulty of moving grain from the ports caused reductions in the calorie value of rations in many parts of the country. Coal supplies were curtailed owing to the freezing of the canals in the Ruhr and elsewhere.

Jan. 10.—The Economic Director of the U.S. forces said that the joint British-American occupation authority was planning for exports of \$350 million in 1947; \$250 million from the British, and \$100 million from the U.S. zone.

Jan. 11.—The Russian controlled *Berliner Zeitung* asked whether the position of the 2 western zones was to be provisional or permanent, and said that "there cannot be a democratic Germany if half Germany is transformed into a colony of monopolistic foreign capital".

A limited liability company was formed to take over the "No. 10 German News Service", a British founded and controlled agency, and run it independently as a German agency under the title of *Deutsche Presse Dienst*.

Jan. 12.—The press in Berlin published a statement made by the head of the economic section of the U.S. Military Government in Washington. He said the Russians were ready to amalgamate their zone economically with the Anglo-U.S. zone, but that they sought to make this amalgamation conditional on the extension to the Anglo-U.S. zone of the Soviet practice of taking reparations from current industrial production.

GREAT BRITAIN. Dec. 24.—The Albanian Government's reply of Dec. 21 to the Foreign Office Note was received.

Dec. 25.—The Ambassador to Spain arrived in London.

Dec. 26.—An agreement was concluded with France for the abolition of visas from Jan. 1, 1947 for travel between the U.K. and Metropolitan France and Algeria.

Dec. 27.—The Government asked France for copies of the ordinances promulgated on Dec. 22 which set out the measures for restricting the movement of persons, goods, and capital in and out of the Saar.

Polish Government's statement on assets in the U.K. (see Poland.)

Dec. 31.—R.A.F.'s agreement with the U.S. Army Air Force. (see U.S.A.)

Jan. 1, 1947.—The Ministry of Defence was formally constituted.

Jan. 2.—The Home Office announced that between 1,300 and 1,400 orphans who came to Britain as refugees from Germany were to be given the opportunity of becoming British citizens before reaching the age of 21, provided they had resided in the country for at least 5 years, and did not appear likely to wish to emigrate at a future date.

The Colonial Secretary received Mr. Ben-Gurion.

Jan. 3.—The High Commissioner for Palestine arrived in London. An agreement was signed with France for a final settlement in accounting for the use, during the war, of French merchant shipping, and of British shipping by France. The French claim was for approximately

£15,400,000, of which £2 million had been paid. Britain had counter-claims, and it was agreed that the amount to be credited to France was about £5,750,000.

The Government sent a copy of its Note to Albania to the U.S., Soviet, French, and Chinese Governments.

Jan. 6.—A report was issued by a Parliamentary delegation of 7 M.P.s who visited Greece in August 1946. It stated that there was a miniature civil war in progress in parts of Macedonia and the mountainous areas of Thessaly between Left-wing bands and the gendarmerie. The activities of these bands were not entirely due to foreign inspiration. The majority vote in favour of the King's return appeared to be what the people wanted. An all-party Government, with the possible exception of the extreme Left, would probably be welcomed and would help to restore law and order. The economic position of the country was appalling and if U.N.R.R.A. supplies were to end something would have to be put in their place or "great masses of people will starve to death". The British missions had done good work, but Greece had developed an almost helpless reliance on Britain.

Lord Montgomery in Moscow. (*see U.S.S.R.*)

Jan. 8.—The representative of the Director-General of U.N.R.R.A. in London told the press that all the countries which had received relief would be faced with a food shortage when U.N.R.R.A. shipments ceased, and lack of foreign exchange would prevent buying stocks from abroad. Total shipments to Jan. 1 amounted to 19,258,000 tons, valued at \$2,281,759,000. The shipments amounted to 78 per cent, and the remaining 22 per cent would be delivered as procurement and shipping conditions allowed. It was "imperative" that food should be supplied to countries without foreign exchange.

Jan. 9.—It was learnt that the French Ambassador had delivered a Note and an *aide memoire* to the Foreign Office about French oil interests in the Middle East.

U Aung San and 3 other Burmese delegates arrived in London.

Jan. 10.—The Foreign Office issued a statement saying that they were satisfied that the Ambassador in Warsaw "has not been engaged in any improper activities, still less in activities directed against the Polish State", in spite of allegations made in the Polish press when reporting the opening day of the trial of Count Grocholski.

Jan. 11.—Lord Montgomery arrived in London from Moscow.

The Government instructed the Ambassador in Moscow to communicate with the Soviet Government regarding the Polish situation, which was causing it grave concern, and the Ambassador in Warsaw was recalled to London for consultation.

The report of the British goodwill trade mission to Iraq, Syria, the Lebanon, and Cyprus was published. It stated that there was a very large demand for British goods in all these countries.

The Government published the text of the Note from Albania (*see Albania*) and their Note to the Secretary General of U.N.O. The latter declared that "In the view of H.M. Government the Albanian Government's reply of Dec. 21 is entirely unsatisfactory". They also published

their Note to the Albanian Government of Jan. 9, informing it that its Note could not be considered a satisfactory answer, and that Britain would bring the matter before the Security Council.

GREECE. *Dec. 25.*—Guerrillas captured a village near Verria, killing the inhabitants, and also attacked a gendarmerie post in a village in Western Macedonia.

Dec. 26.—The Greek officer commanding in the Bulgarian frontier section met the Bulgarian commander at Nevrokop and complained about the support and asylum given to guerrillas on Bulgarian soil. He said that if this continued the Greeks would exterminate the bands whether inside or outside Greek territory.

Dec. 30.—M. Tsaldaris arrived back in Athens, and said that immediate long-range relief was to be given by the U.S.A.

Guerrillas captured Hypathi, 100 miles north-west of Athens.

Dec. 31.—Guerrillas ambushed and seized 19 lorries carrying supplies on the Salonika-Kavalla road.

Jan. 2, 1947.—Hypathi was recaptured by Government troops.

Jan. 3.—Rebels blew up a bridge 5 miles south of Elason, Thessaly, on the Athens-Salonika road.

Jan. 6.—It was announced in Athens that 6 members of extremist organizations had been killed during the previous few days owing to terrorist activities. The murders were believed to have been committed for political reasons and a number of arrests were made among members of both the Left and the Right.

British M.P.s' report on conditions in Greece. (*see Great Britain.*)

Jan. 7.—Guerrillas stopped and robbed a train near Salonika. Others blew up a bridge near Larissa.

Jan. 8.—According to authoritative circles the British Parliamentary delegation, in making their report, appeared to have been influenced by extremists of the Left and had not gone into the causes which gave rise to the situation they described.

Jan. 9.—Guerrillas reported to come from Bulgarian territory attacked a village in eastern Thrace, killing 4 officers and 18 soldiers. They were believed to have withdrawn across the frontier. Near Lamia 14 rebels were killed and 52 captured by the gendarmerie.

Terms of reference of the U.S. economic mission. (*see U.S.A.*)

Jan. 10.—The Government instructed its representative on U.N.O. and Ambassadors to notify their respective Governments that aircraft of unknown nationality had been violating Greek territory, and of its decision to take appropriate action.

INDIA. *Dec. 23.*—Lord Wavell arrived back in Delhi.

Dec. 26.—A curfew was reimposed in the Byculia district of Bombay. Stabbing cases numbered about 20 in 2 days, 5 of them fatal, and cases of arson, throwing of explosives, and looting also occurred.

Dec. 27.—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was appointed to the interim Government, owing to the nomination of Mr. Asaf Ali as Ambassador to the U.S.A.

Dec. 28.—The police had to fire on the mob in Bombay.

Dec. 29.—Stabbing affrays continued in Bombay, and in Allahabad rioting led to 4 people being killed and 20 injured.

Dec. 30.—The curfew at Ahmedabad was lifted. Police fired on a crowd in a village 35 miles from Cannanore, on the Malabar coast, killing 4 persons.

Jan. 2, 1947.—U Aung San arrived in Delhi to see Pandit Nehru.

Jan. 3.—Sarat Chandra Bose, a member of the Congress Working Committee, said in Calcutta that "the Indo-Chinese struggle is part of the Asiatic struggle for liberation from Western domination; therefore it is also India's struggle", and he urged the people to go to the help of the Viet-Nam forces.

The inaugural meeting of the session of the Indian Science Congress was held in Delhi and was attended by 1,200 Indian delegates and a number of foreign scientists from the U.K., the U.S.A., Canada, France, and China.

Jan. 5.—The All-India Congress Committee met to consider the Working Committee's resolution recommending acceptance by Congress of the British Government's interpretation (of Dec. 6) of the provisions in the Cabinet statement (of May 16) regarding the method of voting in the sections into which the Constituent Assembly was to split in order to deal with the grouping of the provinces. The resolution pointed out that it was desirable to have the active participation of the Muslim League in the Assembly's deliberations, and the approval of the British Government for the Constitution, and that therefore the Congress Committee was anxious that the Assembly should proceed with its work of drafting it with the goodwill of all parties concerned. With a view to removing the difficulties that had arisen owing to varying interpretations it advised action in accordance with the British Government's interpretation, but "it must be clearly understood that this does not involve any compulsion of a province . . . In the event of any attempt at such compulsion a province or part of a province has the right to take such action as may be deemed necessary to give effect to the wishes of the people concerned".

U Aung San informed the press in Delhi that there was no question of Dominion status for Burma; she must be entirely independent.

Jan. 6.—The All-India Congress Committee adopted the Working Committee's resolution of Jan. 5 by 99 votes to 52. Sarat Chandra Bose resigned from the Working Committee as a protest against the passing of the resolution.

Jan. 7.—Dr. John Mathai was appointed Minister of Transport and Railways; Mr. Rajagopalachari, Minister for Industries and Supplies; and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education and the Arts.

Jan. 8.—A number of stabbing attacks took place in the Parel district of Bombay.

Jan. 9.—Many cases of stabbing, arson, and acid throwing occurred in Bombay, involving over 100 casualties. Most of the affrays were between caste Hindus and Untouchables. The police had to fire several times, and made 12 arrests. In Madras the police raided the

premises of the Communist party and of the provincial trades union congress in connection with clashes which had occurred at Madura, in the textile mills. In Cawnpore a strike of textile workers began in protest against the action the police had to take in dealing with rioters. Disorders were also reported in the Hazara district of the North-West Frontier Province.

INDO-CHINA. Dec. 23.—The French proclaimed a state of siege throughout Tongking and northern Annam, and informed the Annamese that all persons captured without uniform and in possession of arms would be shot and all houses not flying a white flag searched.

Fighting was reported at Tourane and Hué.

M. Blum's statement. (*see France.*)

Dec. 24.—The High Commissioner arrived back from France.

Dec. 25.—The High Commissioner, in a broadcast, said France would not bargain on points she considered essential, such as the maintenance and development of her influence and economic interests, the protection of minorities, and the responsibility for the security of strategic bases in the framework of the defence of the Federation of Indo-China and of the French Union. France would not interfere with the internal politics of the various States, but the States would have to accept the grouping of their common interests within a federal system, and membership of a French Union.

The Minister for Oversea Territories arrived in Saigon.

Dec. 26.—A curfew was imposed in Cochinchina owing to attacks by Viet-Nam irregulars. The head of the provisional Government there told the Minister for Oversea Territories that the irregulars had murdered 300 Cochinchinese since the *modus vivendi* came into force.

Dec. 27.—Fighting continued along the roads and railways round Hanoi, and at Haiphong French mopping-up operations met with strong resistance. Much damage was done at Campha by sabotage.

Seven Viet-Nam political and labour organizations sent a resolution to the Overseas Minister demanding the immediate ending of hostilities, resumption of negotiations with the French, and the establishment of a mixed commission to study the situation. It also asked for the recall of the High Commissioner.

Publication of Viet-Name communications. (*see France.*)

Dec. 28.—French troops captured Haidung.

Gen. Leclerc arrived in Saigon.

Dec. 29.—The French relieved the garrison of Phulang, 20 miles north-east of Hanoi.

Dec. 30.—Bac-Ninh was relieved. Further fighting was reported at Tourane and Hué. The Overseas Minister arrived in Cambodia and was received by King Sihanouk.

Dec. 31.—The French detachment at Phu Lang Thuong was relieved.

Jan. 1, 1947.—Reinforcements landed in Saigon from France. The permanent commission of the Viet-Nam National Assembly appealed to the people to uphold the Government, declaring that the

battle would be long, but the final victory assured. President Ho Chi Minh, through the Viet-Nam wireless, sent New Year greetings to the Overseas Minister and said he hoped to meet him soon.

Jan. 2.—The Overseas Minister, during a tour of the country, said that "a considerable measure of autonomy is to be allowed to the members of the Indo-Chinese Federation, and we shall see to it that the Federal Government does not oppress them in any degree . . . should the Federal administration ever resemble a restored Governor-General's administration, under another name, it would be very unwelcome to the native population".

Viet-Nam troops attacked Nam-Dinh, suffering heavy losses. The French repelled them in the Bac Ninh and Haiphong sectors. The road from Langson to Tien-Yen, on the coast, was cleared and reopened to traffic.

Jan. 3.—Ho Chi Minh, in a broadcast addressed to Gen. Leclerc, said "a just peace can still be obtained . . . It is very painful to see the youth of France and Viet-Nam . . . killing each other. . . ."

French H.Q. in Saigon announced that their losses from Dec. 19 to Dec. 31 were 183 killed, 386 wounded, and 28 missing.

Jan. 4.—The Overseas Minister, speaking in Hanoi, said that "a military decision is now necessary before any negotiations can be undertaken . . . Acts of madness, such as those of the Viet Minh, cannot be committed with impunity". The French Commissioner in Tongking said that when order was restored it would be "the task of the nation to discover men with sufficient capacity to take over the direction of affairs".

Jan. 6.—The Overseas Minister told the press in Saigon that Ho Chi Minh had made no effort to see him while he was in Hanoi. He was convinced that certain elements in the Viet-Nam régime desired no agreement with France. The French Commissioner in Tongking asked the Chinese, British, and U.S. Consular authorities in Hanoi to ask the Viet-Nam Government for an assurance that the 200 French civilians removed by the Viet-Nam forces since Dec. 19 would not be massacred.

Jan. 8.—The Overseas Minister left Saigon for Paris. The French from Haiphong and Hanoi joined forces at Kiat, thereby opening the road from Hanoi to the coast.

Jan. 9.—Gen. Leclerc left Saigon for Paris. French troops entered Hanoi and cleared about half the city.

Jan. 10.—Ho Chi Minh sent a letter to the French Government urging that a Parliamentary mission be sent out to the country.

Jan. 12.—Reports of the recent fighting in Hanoi, which followed an unsuccessful attempt of the Viet-Nam forces to massacre all the French population, gave the number of civilians murdered as 140, including women and children. There had been great destruction and looting of property and some 200 civilians were carried off by the Annamese.

ITALY. *Dec. 23.*—The police announced that the bomb outrage at the British Embassy in October was perpetrated by terrorists of the Irgun Zvai Leumi organization.

Jan. 3, 1947.—The Prime Minister left for Washington.

Jan. 5.—The Prime Minister in the U.S.A. (*see U.S.A.*)

Jan. 7.—The Prime Minister received by President Truman. (*see U.S.A.*)

Jan. 8.—The Prime Minister received a cheque in payment for lire used by Allied troops. (*see U.S.A.*)

Jan. 9.—The Foreign Minister, in a speech to the national congress of the Socialist Party, advocated unity of action on basic issues between the Communists and Socialists. He said that the Socialists supported a policy of agrarian reform, and he was prepared to combine with other powerful political groups who thought likewise. Left-wing groups must be united to resist the menace of recrudescing Fascism.

Jan. 10.—A leaflet bomb planted by Jewish terrorists exploded in Rome, containing a declaration of war against Great Britain until the Palestine question had been settled.

Jan. 11.—Signor Saragat, President of the Constituent Assembly, walked out of the Socialist National Congress and declared that his followers would form their own party, to be called the "Italian section of the International Workers' Party".

Cardboard bombs containing anti-British propaganda exploded in Rome and many other cities.

JAPAN. Jan. 4, 1947.—The Cabinet issued 5 ordinances, announcing an extension of previous decrees against "undesirable" elements in the State. An investigation was to be carried out affecting some 1,500,000 persons.

JAVA AND SUMATRA. Jan. 5, 1947.—The Dutch Naval Information Service in Batavia announced that when a number of Indonesian craft were escorting a ship from Cheribon, a Dutch destroyer ordered them to halt. The order was ignored, so the destroyer opened fire and sank the leading ship; 2 Indonesians were killed and 22 taken prisoner.

Jan. 6.—Dutch troops in a "large-scale action" in the Medan area drove about 20,000 Indonesians into the interior.

Jan. 9.—M. Schermerhorn and members of the Dutch Commission-General arrived in Batavia.

MALAYA. Dec. 23.—The Pan-Malayan Joint Council of Action telegraphed the Secretary for the Colonies and the acting Governor-General informing them that it would not submit proposals or enter into discussions with the Consultative Committee of Government nominees, "who cannot claim the status of representatives of the people of Malaya" in the constitutional proposals.

Dec. 24.—The report of the Working Committee of the Government, the Malay Rulers, and the United Malays' National Organization was published. It stated that there must be a strong central Government; that each State and Settlement must maintain its own individuality; the need for a common form of citizenship for all who regarded Malaya as their home; the necessity for safeguarding the special position of

Malaya; and the need for safeguarding its financial stability. The Committee recommended the establishment, under the protection of Great Britain, of a federation to be called the Federation of Malaya, consisting of the 9 States and the Settlements of Penang and Malacca. The King and the Malay Rulers were to have power to admit any other territory into the Federation by mutual agreement.

The central Government was to consist of a High Commissioner, a federal executive council, and the federal legislative council. Each State was to have a Ruler, assisted by a State executive council, and a Council of State with legislative powers; and each Settlement was to have a Settlement council with legislative powers. The High Commissioner was to act as the King's representative for defence and external relations. His power to execute authority within the Federation was to be delegated to him jointly by the King and the Rulers. The Rulers were to accept the High Commissioner's advice in all matters of government excepting those relating to the Muslim religion and Malay custom. The power of advice in State matters was to be exercisable by the British adviser of each State.

The Legislative Council was to consist of the High Commissioner and 14 official and 34 unofficial members, selected to give the fullest representation to economic and racial interests. The Committee recommended the election of members to the Council as soon as possible.

Citizenship was to be granted to any person who satisfied the High Commissioner that he was born in the Federation and had lived for 10 of the preceding 15 years or, in the case of immigrants, that he had lived for 15 of the 20 preceding years inside the Federation.

THE NETHERLANDS. *Jan. 4, 1947.*—The Foreign Minister's Conference with the Belgian Foreign Minister on economic and financial problems, and on Germany. (*see Belgium.*)

Jan. 5.—The Foreign Minister returned from Belgium. A Commission-General left for Batavia to sign the Cheribon Agreement.

Jan. 6.—A Parliamentary Committee left for the Netherlands West Indies to investigate the wishes of the people on future relations with Holland.

NORWAY. *Dec. 1.*—A commercial treaty was signed with the U.S.S.R. for a yearly exchange of goods to the value of some £3 million.

Jan. 9.—Soviet Government's request for bases in Spitsbergen. (*see U.S.S.R.*)

Jan. 10.—The Prime Minister announced to the press that the Russian request for an alteration to the Spitsbergen treaty of 1920 was under consideration. The Foreign Office issued a statement saying that the Soviet Government had raised the question of the revision of the treaty in 1944. It was agreed then that no alteration could take place without the approval of the several signatories, and until the Government returned to its own country. The great Allied Powers had been informed of the new Soviet approach.

Jan. 10.—The first contingent of troops to be stationed in Germany left for that country.

PALESTINE. Dec. 23.—Police announcement regarding the bomb attack on the British Embassy in Rome. (*see Italy.*)

Dec. 24.—Resolutions passed by the Zionist Congress. (*see International Conferences.*)

Dec. 25.—An Arab landowner was murdered in Haifa by other Arabs for co-operating with Jews.

Dec. 26.—Armed Jews stole large quantities of diamonds and other valuables from diamond factories near Tel Aviv.

Dec. 27.—The sentence of 18 strokes of the cane passed on a Jewish youth on Dec. 11 was carried out.

Dec. 28.—The acting chairman of the Arab Higher Committee issued a call to all Arabs, declaring that the Palestine problem could not be solved by conferences, but by "organized efforts based on supreme sacrifices. We are fighting 2 enemies — Imperialism and the Zionist invasion . . . Every Arab today should consider himself a soldier . . . Our motto is: 'Palestine for the Arabs. Perish Zionism' "

Dec. 29.—Jews kidnapped and flogged a British major and 5 N.C.O.s at places near Tel Aviv. British troops captured a car near the town containing 4 Jews armed with a tommy-gun and whips.

Dec. 30.—A curfew was imposed in the coastal area north of Tel Aviv, and large numbers of Jews were questioned by troops and police, and 49 detained.

The *Ocean Vigour* landed 750 immigrants from Cyprus at Haifa, and they were taken to Athlit camp.

Dec. 31.—A curfew was imposed at Rishon-le-Zion. A Jew kidnapped some days previously by terrorists escaped and told the police he had been "tried" and tortured near Tel Aviv on a charge of being an informer for the British.

It was officially announced that losses from terrorist action in 1946 were 28 police killed and 35 wounded, 45 Army and R.A.F. personnel killed and 93 wounded, and 300 civilians killed or wounded.

Jan. 1, 1947.—The High Commissioner left for London after receiving the senior member of the Jewish Agency then in Palestine. Irgun Zvai Leumi issued warnings that attacks would be made on the British military H.Q. to be established in Palestine. Its "commander-in-chief", in a broadcast in reply to a U.S. Congressman's appeal for a cessation of terrorism, said: "You ask the impossible, for us to wait. Our people need real help, and as it is not forthcoming we have no alternative but to help ourselves."

Jan. 2.—In Tel Aviv Jews attacked the police and military headquarters and a street battle took place, during which 1 British officer was killed. Other incidents included the blowing up of a vehicle in Haifa, the killing of a British officer, and the blowing up of 2 vehicles near Hadera.

The Arab Higher Committee announced the appointment of 5 new members, 3 of whom were political exiles in Egypt.

Jan. 3.—The acting High Commissioner summoned the acting head of the Jewish Agency and the chairman of Vaad Leumi and informed them that drastic measures would have to be taken unless the Jews themselves co-operated in putting a stop to terrorism.

Troops searched 3 suburbs of Tel Aviv and 71 people were arrested. All troops were ordered to carry arms and to walk at least in pairs.

Jan. 4.—All restaurants, cafés, and bars, either Jewish or Arab, were placed out of bounds to British troops. A truck with military police was mined on the Bethlehem road.

Jan. 5.—British troops surrounded Hadera and Kfar Atta and arrested 29 people. The censor banned the publication in the Jewish press of extracts from British Sunday newspapers about terrorist activities.

Jan. 6.—The King of Transjordan and members of the Cabinet arrived at Haifa on their way to Turkey.

Jan. 7.—The acting High Commissioner received Mrs. Meyerson, head of the political department of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem, and Mr. Remez, chairman of Vaad Leumi, at their request.

Jan. 8.—Troops and police searched Rishon-le-Zion and arrested 18 persons.

The acting High Commissioner remitted the sentence of 12 strokes of the cane passed on a Jewish youth on Dec. 17. His sentence of one month's imprisonment stood.

Jan. 9.—The head of the political department in Jerusalem of the Jewish Agency Executive told the press that the Zionists must be given a Jewish State in the whole of Palestine. She said that the Arabs knew that in a Jewish State their "minority" would have all the rights of the other communities and would probably be better off than they were at present, because the Jews would do all they could to raise the standard of living. The views of the Arabs in the Arab States had to be considered as well as those in Palestine. Only when the Jews were able to deal as a State with the Arab States would there be real equality and understanding, and agreement with the Arabs in Palestine would follow. The Jews still had faith in co-operation with Britain, but they looked to her for a token that she desired such co-operation, such as an assurance that the establishment of a Jewish State would be considered, and that there would be an end to the policy of sending illegal immigrants away from the country.

It was announced that in security operations since Dec. 29 248 persons had been detained after interrogation.

Jan. 10.—Explosion of a leaflet bomb in Rome. (see *Italy*.)

The acting High Commissioner conveyed an invitation, through Jamaal Hussein, to the Arab Higher Executive to attend the London Palestine Conference on Jan. 21.

Jan. 12.—A district police headquarters in Haifa was damaged by bombs, and 4 policemen, 2 of them British, were killed. Two Arabs were killed and 50 injured.

Terrorist activities in Italy, (see *Italy*.)

PERSIA. *Dec. 27.*—It was announced in Teheran that the Government had recently discovered and suppressed a plot in Mazandaran, which was organized by the Tudeh Party and its supporters. Its object was to overthrow the Government and to proclaim an autonomous government on the model of the attempt in Azerbaijan.

Jan. 5, 1947.—Students incited by agitators demonstrated outside the palace in Teheran and the police had to intervene.

Jan. 9.—The Tudeh Party announced a programme of party reforms, and condemned the Azerbaijan movement. It said its political attitude was intended to conform "to the democratic principles applied in Great Britain, America, and Sweden".

POLAND. *Dec. 27.*—The Government issued a statement through the Embassy in London saying that the Bank of Poland had been refused the return of gold worth £10 million deposited with the Bank of England during the war. It also claimed that pre-war assets of citizens and institutions in the U.K. were blocked under the Trading with the Enemy Act. The return of Consular deposits and of the assets of the insurance committee of the Merchant Navy had been refused. The statement added that the claims were justified on the basis of general principles of international law and of explicit provisions of the Potsdam Agreement.

Jan. 2, 1947.—M. Mikolajczyk told the press that 104 of the Peasant Party Parliamentary candidates had been imprisoned by the security police, and that the general election commission had disclaimed responsibility and had referred the issue to the Ministry of Security. Mass arrests of Party members were taking place all over the country. The Party secretary at Lodz was arrested 24 hours after talking to foreign newspapermen.

Jan. 5.—The Government-block parties published an election manifesto promising a "great charter of freedom", including freedom of speech, of the press, and of religion. Other points were a 3-year economic rehabilitation plan, peaceful relations with all countries, and the liquidation of the "Fascist underground".

Jan. 6.—Unfreezing of assets in the U.S.A. (*see U.S.A.*)

Jan. 7.—M. Mikolajczyk informed the press that 132 candidates of the Peasant Party had been rejected by the Electoral Commissions, and 110 members were under arrest. Candidates on his party list had been disallowed in 8 of the 52 constituencies.

Jan. 9.—Note from the U.S. Government. (*see U.S.A.*)

M. Mikolajczyk stated that his party was appealing to the Supreme Court against the rejection of some of its candidates. He said: "We shall go to the polls in those districts where we are allowed—though we have emphasized that the whole election is obviously unfair—because we want to act legally and strengthen the people's belief in legal action."

A Government spokesman said that the Peasant Party's list had been approved for at least 42 of the 52 constituencies.

SIAM. *Jan. 5, 1947.*—Resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia. (*see U.S.S.R.*)

SPAIN. *Dec. 25.*—The British and Italian Ambassadors left the country in accordance with U.N.O.'s decision.

Dec. 30.—The Budget for 1947, showing a deficit of the equivalent of £25 million, was voted by the Cortes. The Finance Minister was authorized to raise a loan, and an all round increase of taxes was also to be made.

Jan. 1, 1947.—Representatives of all parties except the Carlists and the Communists signed a pact to form a caretaker Government, whose object would be to hold a free, popular plebiscite to determine the nature of the next régime.

THE SUDAN. *Dec. 29.*—Sir Abdel Rahman el Mahdi told the press that Mr. Attlee had told him that the British Government recognized the right of the Sudanese to decide their own future, and that the Governor-General had British Government approval for further consultations with Sudanese leaders.

The protocol to the draft treaty "does not", he said, "make the slightest difference to the present status of the Sudan or to its administration".

The Umma Party passed a resolution requesting the Governor-General to declare that the Advisory Council should be developed into a constitutional body, leading to the formation of a representative Government.

Dec. 31.—The Egyptian Prime Minister on policy towards the Sudan. (*see Egypt.*)

TRANSJORDAN. *Dec. 30.*—The Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia arrived for talks with the King.

Jan. 6, 1947.—The King and members of the Cabinet left for Turkey.

Jan. 7.—The King's arrival at Alexandretta. (*see Turkey.*)

Jan. 8.—The King in Ankara. (*see Turkey.*)

Jan. 11.—Signature of friendship pact with Turkey. (*see Turkey.*)

TURKEY. *Dec. 30.*—The National Assembly abolished the special administrative régime applied since 1936 to the Vilayet of Tunceli (Dersim). A normal civil administration was to be reinstated from Jan. 1, 1947 and the Minister of the Interior announced that deported Kurdish families would be allowed to return to their homes.

Jan. 5, 1947.—The Government instructed the Minister in Madrid to return to Ankara "for consultations".

Jan. 7.—The first national congress of the Democratic Party, attended by 800 delegates of the provincial organizations opened, and the chairman, in his address, said that they were willing to co-operate with

any other party for the promotion of national interests and democratic ideals, but he complained of unfair measures by its opponents during the elections. He thought that local agents and journalists were responsible rather than the leaders of the People's Party. The 3 demands of his party were: (1) an amendment of the electoral law providing better guarantees of impartiality for all parties; (2) abrogation of laws and regulations giving excessive powers to administrative officials and the police; (3) and a change in the status of the President, who should stand outside and above political parties.

Jan. 7.—The King of Transjordan arrived at Alexandretta.

Jan. 8.—The President entertained the King of Transjordan in Ankara. He said that the visit would "serve to put into practice the ideals of U.N.O."

Jan. 11.—A pact of friendship was signed with Transjordan.

U.S.A. Dec. 23.—Press reports from China stated that a U.S. naval vessel which arrived at Dairen on Dec. 18 and had asked for permission to remain 48 hours had been ordered by the Russian military authorities to leave at once when she was delayed for 2 hours on Dec. 20, while the U.S. Consul asked for permission for a passenger, a U.S. business man, to land.

Dec. 26.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Socony Vacuum Oil Company announced an agreement with the Anglo-Iranian Company for the purchase of crude oil over a period of 20 years, and for a proposed jointly owned pipeline from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean.

Dec. 27.—The acting Secretary of State, at a press conference, said that the sending of French Customs officials into the Saar had American approval. He confirmed that the question was brought up at the meeting of the Foreign Ministers in New York by the French representative and that no objection was raised.

The President, in his quarterly report to Congress on lend-lease, showed that \$10,000 million had been returned by Sept. 30. This figure included reverse lend-lease, cash payments, sales of goods, and payment made or to be made under final settlement agreements with recipient countries.

The acting Secretary of State told the press that the Government did not recognize any territorial claims by any nation in Antarctica and reserved the right to contest such claims in the future. The Government had never formally asserted any claims on its own behalf.

Dec. 29.—A Congress committee, in a report to the House of Representatives, accused Russia of breaking the Potsdam Agreement. It declared that if the alleged rearming of the Peenemünde rocket station and other plants in the Russian zone was confirmed, the Western Allies would be justified in denouncing the Potsdam Agreement and demanding the Russian evacuation of Germany. It urged the State Department to dissuade Great Britain and other countries from supplying Russia with industrial equipment.

Dec. 31.—The President announced the issuance of a proclamation

"terminating the period of hostilities of World War 2" as at noon that day. (It did not end the national emergency or the "state of war".)

The Army Air Force authorities announced an agreement with the R.A.F. for the continuance in peace of war-time co-operation in staff methods, tactics, equipment, and research.

Jan. 1, 1947.—The Ambassador in Moscow submitted a third Note to the Soviet Government on the subject of lend-lease settlement. (The earlier Notes on the subject of the \$11,297 million account were sent in September and October.)

Jan. 2.—The House of Representatives' Naval Committee approved recommendations for policy in relation to Pacific bases that the U.S. should have at least dominating control over the Marshalls, Carolines, and Marianas, and over the outlying Japanese islands—the Izu, Bonins, and Ryukyus. Also that the U.S. should be given specific substantial rights to the sites where U.S. bases had been constructed on island territories of Allied nations. With respect to the Manus, Noumea, Espiritu Santo, Guadalcanal, and other sites of U.S. bases on islands mandated to or claimed by other nations, she would require full title on security grounds. The Pacific bases must not lapse into a state of unpreparedness.

The Press Officer of the State Department informed the press that there was no truth in a dispatch originating in Moscow which reported that Turkey and Persia were "literally crawling with U.S. troops".

Great Britain drew a further \$200 million against her U.S. credit.

Jan. 3.—Congress assembled, with 51 Republicans in a Senate of 96, and 245 Republicans in a House of Representatives of 435.

Jan. 4.—Mr. Baruch resigned the chairmanship of the U.S. delegation to the U.N. Atomic Energy Commission, and was succeeded by Mr. Warren Austin.

Jan. 5.—The Italian Prime Minister, on arrival in Washington, said that he hoped his trip would "strengthen the confidence of American public opinion in Italy's resolve and capacity to recover". The purpose of his visit was to secure a loan and to obtain more food.

Jan. 6.—The President, in his Message on the state of the Union to the joint session of Congress, urged the 2 parties to co-operate. He said that the Government's policy towards labour was still based on the principle of collective bargaining, and proposed a four-point programme: (1) the early enactment of legislation to outlaw jurisdictional strikes and "the use of economic force by either labour or management to decide issues arising out of the interpretation of existing contracts"; (2) the extension of facilities within the Labour Department for assisting collective bargaining; (3) the broadening of the national programme of social legislation; and (4) the appointment of a temporary joint commission by Congress to inquire into labour management relations. Regarding the peace treaties, he said that he was convinced that "the treaties for Italy, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary are as good as we can hope to obtain among the principal war-time allies". During the debates on these treaties the U.S.A. had made it clear that she would not consent to settlement at the expense of principles she regarded as

vital to a just and enduring peace. He went on, "We have made it equally clear that we will not retreat to isolationism. The delay in arriving at the first peace settlements is due partly to the difficulty of reaching agreement with the Soviet Union on the terms of settlement. Whatever differences there may have been between us and the Soviet Union, however, should not be allowed to obscure the fact that the basic interests of both nations lie in the early making of a peace . . . The major concern of each of us should be the promotion of collective security, not the advancement of individual security. Our policy towards the Soviet Union is guided by the same principles which determine our policies towards all nations. We seek only to uphold the principles of international justice which have been embodied in the Charter of U.N.O." The independence of Austria must be recognized. The Germans and Japanese must not be left in doubt as to their future. "Without trying to manage their internal affairs, we can ensure that those countries do not rearm."

Mr. Truman said that the U.S. had sent more supplies to the hungry people of the world since the end of the war than all other countries combined. Referring to displaced persons, he said that he did not feel that "the U.S. has done its part; only about 5,000 of them have entered this country since May 1946". He urged Congress to endeavour to find a way "whereby we can fulfil our responsibilities to these thousands of homeless and suffering refugees of all faiths". As regards atomic energy, the U.S. sought no monopoly for itself or for any group of nations. "We ask only that there be safeguards sufficient to ensure that no nation will be able to use this power for military purposes. So long as all Governments are not agreed on the means of international control, the shadow of fear will obscure the bright prospects for the peaceful use of this enormous power. When a system of collective security under the U.N.O. has been established we shall be willing to lead in collective disarmament, but until such a system becomes a reality we must not again allow our weakness to invite attack." He pledged the Government's full efforts in the fight against racial and religious bigotry and promised to ask Congress for further legislation to permit the extension of this fight.

The Government sent Notes to the U.S.S.R. and China saying that it considered it desirable that the situation "with regard to the status and control of the port of Dairen be promptly considered by the Chinese and Soviet Governments with a view to the implementation of the pertinent provisions of the Soviet and Chinese Agreement of Aug. 14, 1945". It saw no reason for further delay in reopening the port under Chinese administration to international commerce. The Government, while appreciating that this was a matter for direct negotiations between the Chinese and the Soviet Governments, felt that it had a responsibility to U.S. interests to raise the question with the 2 Governments interested. It also hoped that agreement could be reached for a resumption of traffic on the Chinese Changchun railway.

The President directed Gen. Marshall to return to Washington for consultation.

The Treasury announced the unfreezing of Polish assets in the U.S.A. valued at \$9,300,000.

Jan. 7.—Mr. Byrnes resigned as Secretary of State as from Jan. 10. The President accepted his resignation with "heartfelt regret" and nominated Gen. Marshall as his successor.

Gen. Marshall issued a "personal statement" to the press. He said that the chief obstacle to peace in China was "the complete and almost overwhelming suspicion with which the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang regard each other". The Communists believed that the Kuomintang intended "by the coercion of military force and the action of secret police" to obliterate their party; and each side "sought only to take counsel of their own fears". This was exaggerated by confused reports of fighting on distant fronts where patrol clashes were magnified into offensive actions. The National Government was in effect the Kuomintang Party, and there was a dominant group of "reactionaries", military and political, who were opposed to the formation of a coalition, whose action had "been devastating in its effect". Among the Communists there was a liberal group of young men, who were disgusted by the corruption in local governments, and they would put the interests of the people "above the ruthless measures to establish the Communist ideology in the immediate future". Many of the Communists, however, would not hesitate at the most drastic measures to wreck the economy of China in order to overthrow the Government "without any regard to the immediate suffering of the Chinese people". He severely critized Communist propaganda, which, he said, was designed "to mislead the Chinese people and the world and to arouse bitter hatred of Americans".

Mr. Byrnes released for publication the text of the Note on the Polish elections, which had been delivered to the British Ambassador in Washington and to the Soviet Government. It said that repressive activities of the provisional Polish Government had increased, and if they did not cease immediately there was little likelihood that elections could be held in accordance with the terms of the Potsdam Agreement. In the opinion of the U.S.A. "the sanctity of international agreements" was involved. Obligations with regard to the elections assumed at Yalta and Potsdam by the U.S.A., Britain, and Russia, were later assumed by the Polish Government; therefore it was both the duty and the right of the 3 major Powers "to call the attention of the Polish Government in the most friendly but insistent manner" to its failure to perform its obligations.

The President received the Italian Prime Minister.

Jan. 8.—The Senate unanimously confirmed the nomination of Gen. Marshall as Secretary of State.

The President, in his economic report to Congress, made the following points: Labour should recognize that high productivity was demanded; it was not sound to reduce taxation while employment was high and incomes large; and sound collective bargaining in industry was necessary. Regarding tariffs, he said that a policy of indiscriminate reduction of barriers was not contemplated. "The willingness of many

other countries to enter the U.S.-sponsored international trade organization . . . will depend to a great extent on the American attitude to reciprocal trade negotiations scheduled for this year." In return for tariff concessions, the U.S.A. could hope not only for a reduction of foreign tariffs but for the elimination of restrictions, particularly rigid import quotas, preventing her access to foreign markets. "If we fail to do our part in putting international economic relations on a healthier basis it is quite likely some other countries will feel compelled to increase their own controls. Such development would then break the world into trading blocks and could have profound effects on world politics and prospects for creating enduring peace." He urged continued foreign lending and investment, and said that prosperity in the U.S.A. was not only important to the American people but it was "the foundation of world prosperity and world peace . . . Many countries fear an economic depression in the U.S.A. as a threat to their own stability. If faced with the alternatives of smaller trade and economic insulation on the one hand or close relations with an unstable American economy on the other, many might prefer some insulation as the lesser evil".

The Secretary of the Treasury handed the Italian Prime Minister a cheque for \$50 million in payment for lire used by Allied troops. This brought the amount paid to Italy to \$260 million, and completed the payments contemplated.

Jan. 9.—The Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs informed the French Ambassador that the 1928 agreement for oil concessions in Saudi Arabia was entered into by private companies of Britain, the U.S.A., and France, and consequently the matter was not one for discussion on a governmental level. The Government, therefore, had rejected the French protest against the acceptance of new oil concessions of the 2 American companies.

The State Department issued the text of a third Note to the Polish Government. It expressed continued concern over the Polish Government's repressive measures against the democratic elements which had not aligned themselves with the *bloc* parties, and said that if they did not cease immediately there was little likelihood that the free and unfettered elections provided for in the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements, and in obligations subsequently assumed by the Polish Government, could be held. In the view of the Government, the sanctity of international agreements was involved, and it would be failing in its duty if it had not again pointed out that the continuation of the present policy in Poland constituted a violation of the letter as well as the spirit of the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements.

Mr. Byrnes announced the terms of reference of the economic mission which was being sent to Greece at the request of the Greek Government. They included the general examination of economic conditions, and of the functioning of the Government as it bore upon the restoration and development of national economy; consideration of the measures necessary for the reconstruction of essential transport, power, manufacturing, agricultural, and other facilities; consideration of the extent

to which reconstruction and development could be carried out by Greek resources, and the extent to which foreign or international assistance would be required.

The Department of Agriculture, in a review of the world food situation, said that the outlook for a large part of Europe was as serious as in 1946. Imports had not arrived at the rate necessary to maintain the 1945-46 level of consumption, and rations had been maintained by drawing on new crops. Unless imports were increased the deterioration of an already difficult situation was in prospect. Low stocks and limited transportation had reduced the prospective exports of wheat and other cereals from Canada and the U.S.A. during the crop year 1946-47 to between 13 million and 15 million tons, in contrast to 20,400,000 tons exported in 1945-46. During the second half of 1946 exports from these 2 countries totalled about 7 million tons compared with 11,300,000 tons during the last half of 1945.

Conditions in the Far East had improved to the extent that nearly 2 million tons of rice might be available for export in 1947, compared with less than a million tons in 1946, and a pre-war average of 7 million tons.

It was noted that the quantity of food provided through rationing in the U.K. was slightly lower than in 1946, and that the reserves at Jan. 1 were somewhat lower.

Jan. 10.—The President submitted to Congress the Federal Budget for the year ending June 30, 1948 calling for a total expenditure of \$37,528 million. Among the items of expenditure were \$11,256 million for national defence, and \$3,510 million for international affairs and finance. He asked for a lump sum of \$326 million for further aid to Greece and other countries.

The Government's Note *re* Embassy employees in Belgrade engaged in espionage. (*see Yugoslavia.*)

Jan. 11.—Mr. Byrnes, in a speech to the Council on World Affairs in Cleveland, said: "If a nation by solemn treaty agrees to a plan for control of atomic weapons, and agrees that violation of that treaty shall be punished, it is difficult for me to understand why that nation cannot agree to waive the right to exercise the veto power should it be charged with violating its treaty obligations." To build a régime of law among the nations, "we must struggle to create a world wherein no nation can arbitrarily impose its will upon any other nation", and to do her part in maintaining peace the U.S.A. must maintain the military strength necessary to discharge her obligations. It must be realized that "in this imperfect world power as well as reason does affect international relations".

Senator Vandenberg, who also spoke, asked that continued aid should be given to the anti-Communist forces in China. He also promised that U.S. forces would stay in Germany until their task was completed. The U.S.A. was plotting no conquests, "and we will neither condone nor appease conquests by others. We ask nothing for ourselves except reciprocal fair play . . . We are not interested in unity at any price. We are prepared to disarm first to whatever extent other nations are

prepared to make comparable renunciations. And second, to whatever extent U.N.O. military resources hereafter offer a reliable substitute". He was sure that Congress would make a liberal relief appropriation for stricken regions, to be administered under U.S. auspices in consultation with U.N.O., and that reasonable rehabilitation credits were "unavoidable". Reciprocal trade agreements "in one form or another" would be continued, but whether they could be continued on its present multilateral basis would depend on the type of competition the U.S. faced "from foreign State monopolies and from the growing habit abroad of making bilateral agreements for political as well as economic purposes". He added that the deferred Pan-American conference should be held.

The Government was informed by the British Government that they had approached the Soviet Government about the Polish elections. (see *Great Britain.*)

The International Emergency Food Council announced the following rice allocations: India, 410,000 tons; Ceylon, 200,000 tons; Malaya, 225,000 tons; Hongkong, 80,000 tons; the Pacific Islands, the Middle East, and West Indies, 58,700 tons; China, 245,000 tons; Netherlands East Indies, 100,000 tons; Korea, 50,000 tons; and South Africa, 7,000 tons. The Council said that the supplies of rice were below minimum subsistence requirements of the countries where rice was the major element of their diet. The amount available for allocation was less than 50 per cent of the stated requirements of nations and areas for which allocations were recommended.

U.S.S.R. Dec. 23.—The British Ambassador, in a verbal reply to the last Soviet communication about the régime in the Straits, reiterated the view that a conference of the appropriate Powers should be called to revise the Montreux Convention.

U.S. report regarding visit of naval vessel to Dairen. (see *U.S.A.*)

Dec. 29.—U.S. Congress Committee's report *re* industrial equipment for the U.S.S.R. (see *U.S.A.*)

Pravda criticized the French action in the Saar as "unilateral". It rejected the French declaration that the subject was discussed by the Council of Foreign Ministers in New York, saying that the Saar question was part of the German problem, which was not discussed.

M. Gromyko was appointed a deputy Foreign Minister.

Dec. 30.—*Pravda* declared that the statement that the Soviet authorities had given a 48-hour ultimatum to a U.S. ship at Dairen on Dec. 18 "gives the wrong interpretation and is tendentious". A Soviet official in Dairen said that as he had not been notified of the proposed arrival of the persons on board, they could not remain. The U.S. Consul-General informed the Soviet representative after the expiration of the 48-hour limit, which was set by the Americans, that the vessel could not sail as the captain had been delayed. The vessel remained in port for several more hours without any hindrance.

Dec. 31.—*Izvestia* said that the fusion of the British and U.S. zones of Germany meant "the speeding up of the invasion of the German national economy by Anglo-American capital and . . . the strengthening

of German monopolies instead of their liquidation under the former Allied agreement". Progressive elements abroad regarded the fusion as a symptom of a dangerous tendency to bring about the political and economic dismemberment of Germany, which would mean the failure of the most important decisions of the Berlin Conference. Military and economic resources would be removed from joint Allied control and used as a means of political and economic pressure.

The Council of Ministers announced that the manufacture of consumer goods was to be increased in 1947 by about 50 per cent.

Jan. 1, 1947.—Commercial treaty with Norway. (*see Norway.*)

Ratification of trade and shipping agreement with Denmark. (*see Denmark.*)

U.S. Note on settlement of lend-lease account. (*see U.S.A.*)

Jan. 5.—The Government accepted the Siamese Government's offer to resume diplomatic relations.

Jan. 6.—U.S. Note to the Government on reopening the port of Dairen. (*see U.S.A.*)

F.-M. Lord Montgomery, on arrival in Moscow, said that he hoped his visit would lead to mutual understanding between the British and Soviet armies. His personal view was that the U.S.S.R. was the nation that had suffered most in the war.

Jan. 8.—Lord Montgomery invited to London Marshal Vassilevsky and any other Generals who wished to come, and the invitation was accepted.

Jan. 9.—It was learned that the Government had asked the Norwegian Government for military bases on Spitsbergen.

Jan. 10.—M. Stalin received Lord Montgomery. Lord Montgomery, in a statement to the press before leaving Moscow said that he had been shown everything he wished to see.

Norwegian Government's statement *re* bases in Spitsbergen. (*see Norway.*)

YUGOSLAVIA. *Dec. 29.*—The text of an economic treaty with Albania was published. It was for 30 years with automatic 10-year extensions, and provided for the formation of a common tariff and Customs territory, the unification of State planning in both countries, and monetary equality.

Jan. 6, 1947.—Death sentences were passed by the Supreme Court on a former army officer, a journalist, and a former journalist and employee of the U.S. Embassy in Belgrade for disclosing State and military secrets to the Embassy. The Prime Minister of the Government in London in 1943 was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment. Two other men were sentenced to 8 years imprisonment, 1 man to 7 years, and the Prime Minister's son-in-law to 4 years.

Jan. 10.—The Foreign Ministry received a Note from the U.S. Government rejecting charges that American Embassy employees had engaged in espionage or supported opponents of the Government.

Jan. 12.—It was announced that Notes had been sent to the British and U.S. Governments requesting the handing over of Italian war criminals registered by the International War Crimes Commission.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Dec. 24.—The Zionist Conference rejected, by 171 votes to 154, a resolution submitted by the combined labour groups in favour of participation in the proposed conference in London. A resolution put forward by the American group refusing participation was adopted. Resolutions were also passed condemning the White Paper and the Morrison plan, and registering opposition to the substitution of any new trusteeship over Palestine to supersede the Mandate; also one condemning terrorism and another instructing the executive to explore the possibilities of a Jewish-Arab understanding. Resolutions were adopted by acclamation making three political demands: (1) that Palestine be re-established as a Jewish Commonwealth; (2) that its gates be opened to Jewish immigration; and (3) that the Jewish Agency be vested with the control of immigration and with authority for the up-building of the country.

Dec. 25.—The Director-General of the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization, in a statement in Washington, said that although the U.S.A. had produced large crops of food this had been largely offset by increased consumption in the producing countries and by the fact that reserves of food were much less at the time of the 1946 harvest than in 1945. He recognized the generosity of the U.S.A. in the granting of aids and credits, and was sure that the executive branch of the U.S. Government would be willing to continue on those lines, but the reactions of the new Congress were uncertain.

Dec. 28.—The Zionist General Council elected a new coalition executive of 8 General Zionists, 7 members of the Socialist Palestine Labour Party, and 4 representatives of the Mizrachi, or orthodox, party. The numbers were approximately in proportion to the party strengths. Dr. Weizmann did not seek re-election as president of the World Zionist Movement after the Congress had decided not to accept the invitation to the London conference.

Dec. 29.—The new executive held its first meeting.

Jan. 8, 1947.—Meeting of World Federation of Trades Unions. (*see France.*)

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Dec. 28.—M. Gromyko asked Mr. Trygvie Lie to place on the Council's agenda the question of implementing the Assembly's disarmament resolution.

Dec. 31.—The Council considered the Soviet proposal that a commission be appointed to prepare and submit within 3 months plans for implementing the first paragraph of the disarmament resolution. The U.S. delegation wished attention to be given first to the report of the Atomic Energy Commission, after which it would be appropriate for the Council to consider what further steps should be taken for the implementation of the disarmament resolution.

Jan. 3, 1947.—The Council decided that the commission set up to investigate alleged frontier incidents in northern Greece should meet in Athens on Jan. 30.

Jan. 7.—The Council dealt with the Trieste statute and the Australian and Syrian delegates maintained that nothing in the Charter authorized the Council to take responsibility for the integrity and independence of Trieste and the control of its administration. The British delegate opposed the suggestion that the Council could only take responsibilities which were specifically written into the Charter, and was supported by the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., and France in the view that the Council's powers were sufficiently widely drawn by the Charter to enable it to assume functions arising out of the settlement of a key question affecting the establishment and maintenance of peace.

The decision on the statute was postponed to allow the new members—Belgium, Colombia, and Syria—time to study the documents.

Jan. 9.—The Council dealt with the disarmament resolution, and M. Gromyko accused the U.S.A. of wanting to delay everything but the adoption of their own atomic plan. Either the plan must be approved or the U.S.A. would not join in working out disarmament measures. The U.S. delegate insisted that priority be given to the atomic commission's report; it was a test case. If the Powers could agree on the control of atomic energy the regulation and reduction of other armaments would become a minor problem. But the agreement of Russia to the atomic plan would be essential before the world could have any hope of an atomic convention.

The Australian delegate proposed they should take concurrent action in the fields of atomic energy, disarmament, and collective security, as this would show the world they were able to go ahead with formulating disarmament plans in a workmanlike manner.

Jan. 10.—The Council received a letter from Mr. Trygve Lie assuring the members that the Charter gave the Council full legal powers to assume responsibilities for Trieste laid upon it by the Italian peace treaty. The Council accepted, with one abstention (Australia) a resolution reading: "The Council, having examined the annexes to the proposed treaty with Italy relating to the creation and government of the Free Territory of Trieste... hereby records its

approval of the annexes and its acceptance of the responsibilities devolving upon it under the same."

The U.N. Secretariat received a letter from the British Government asking the Security Council to take up the dispute with Albania under Article 35 of the Charter.

THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY

Dec. 27.—Mr. Baruch told the U.N. Atomic Energy Commission that the U.S.A. would not give up the secret of the atomic bomb unless the treaty outlawing atomic weapons provided virtually automatic punishment for countries violating it.

Dec. 30.—The Atomic Energy Commission approved, by 10 votes to nil, Russia and Poland abstaining, the U.S. atomic control plan. M. Gromyko opposed it, chiefly because he could not accept the principle that the veto on the employment of sanctions against a violator of the treaty should be prohibited. He argued that great Powers must retain the right of veto over enforcement, otherwise the entire programme of atomic control would be undermined, and said the U.S. plan violated the principle of unanimity of the Charter. What he wanted was that the Commission should proceed at once to the drafting of the convention prohibiting the production of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction.

The Commission received from its technical committee a report on the controls necessary to prevent the diversion of atomic energy to military purposes. This outlined the many functions which would have to be exercised by an international authority operating under the Security Council.

Jan. 1, 1947.—The Atomic Energy Commission took over from the U.S. Army control of the "Manhattan Engineering District" (i.e. the Oakridge plant, in Tennessee).

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

1947

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| Jan. | 16 | Election of President of the Republic, France. |
| „ | 20 | Resumption of Session of Constituent Assembly, India. |
| „ | 19 | General Election in Poland. |
| „ | 19 | State Elections in Brazil. |
| „ | 20 | Drafting Committee of Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Trade and Employment, New York. |
| „ | 21 | Resumption of Palestine Conference, London. |
| „ | 27 | Temporary Sub-Commission on the Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas, London. |
| „ | 29 | Meeting of the Muslim League Working Committee, Karachi. |
| „ | 31 | First meeting of Commission to investigate frontier incidents, Athens. |
| Feb. | 9 | Elections to Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Republic. |
| „ | ? | Sub-Commission of the Economic and Employment Commission, New York. |
| „ | 3 | I.L.O. Industrial Committee on Petroleum, U.S.A. |
| „ | 10 | Signature of treaties with Italy, Finland, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary, Paris. |
| „ | 11 | I.L.O. 101st Session of the Governing Body, Geneva. |
| „ | 13 | Working Group for the Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas in the Far East, Lake Success. |
| „ | 15 | Fourth Session of Economic and Social Council, New York. |
| „ | 17 | Transportation and Communications Commission, New York. |
| „ | 28 | Economic and Social Council, New York. |
| March | ? | Meeting of Experts on Policy in Dependent Territories, London ? |
| „ | 5 | 101st Session of the Governing Body I.L.O., Geneva. |
| „ | 10 | Meeting of Foreign Ministers, Moscow. |
| April | 7 | Plenary Session of the International Parliamentary Union, Cairo. |
| „ | 7 | Inter-American Conference on Social Security, Rio de Janeiro. |
| „ | 8 | Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Trade and Employment, Geneva. |